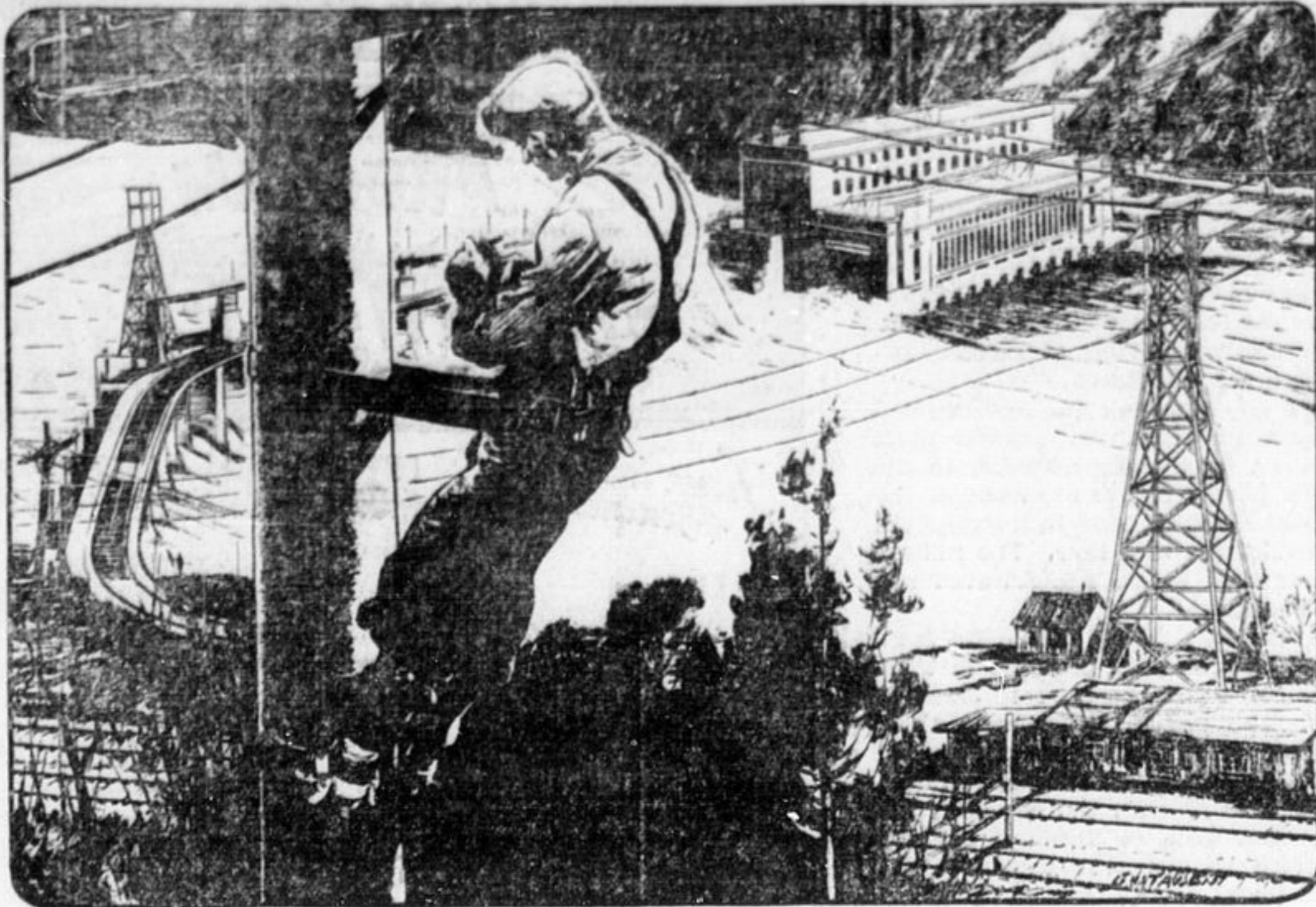


CANADIANS AND THEIR INDUSTRIES...AND THEIR BANK



THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC INDUSTRY

Established long before the commercial use of electricity was even dreamed of, the Bank of Montreal has seen the hydro-electric industry rise from its infancy and has provided helpful financial service in every phase of the utilization of water power to industrial and domestic use.

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The production of hydro-electric power has advanced steadily since the recovery of 1932, reaching new high records each year. The per capita output is exceeded only by that of Norway, yet only one-sixth of the known available water power resources of Canada has been utilized.

Hydro-electric industries and their employees all over Canada find in the Bank of Montreal the convenient and helpful banking service they need.

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Timmins Branch: D. R. B. WHITE, Manager

MODERN, EXPERIENCED BANKING SERVICE...THE OUTCOME OF 119 YEARS' SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

Prosperity of Canada Depends on Resources

Mining a Leader in Aiding Recovery, Says Hon. T. A. Crerar. Future Welfare of Country, Says Minister of Natural Resources, Depends on Wisdom Used in Development of Resources.

Last year Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines, delivered a series of addresses that were not only of great value to the industry and incidentally to this North, but were also of advantage to the country in general. Their educational value was of much benefit in itself. All these addresses were published in The Advance, it being believed that they deserved as wide circulation as possible. Hon. Mr. Crerar has started another series of addresses and it is the intention to publish these in the columns of The Advance. The first is given herewith:

Some of Natural Resources of Canada

It was my privilege a year ago to give a series of talks on our mineral industry, in which I endeavoured to convey some idea of its extent and variety; its rapid growth; its exceptional promise; and its increasing importance to the national welfare. These features stand out in bold relief in the remarkable record of the industry in 1936. Later in this present series of weekly talks I propose to sketch some of the more important developments of the past year, and to give some attention to the industry's outlook for the future.

You will agree with me, I think, that a large share of the credit for the marked betterment in Canada's industrial position must go to our natural resources, from which we obtain in large measure the raw materials required in every phase of modern life. It is apparent that our future welfare will be determined largely by how wisely we develop these resources, and it is chiefly for this reason that I have chosen them as the topic of the present series of addresses.

To-night it is my purpose to make some general observations on these resources and, as well, to indicate broadly how the Department of Mines and Resources is organized to assist and to encourage, development and conservation in the fields in which it is directly interested. In the succeeding talks I shall describe in some detail the more important of our natural resources, and I will endeavour to show what the development of these mean to our national welfare.

Canada's farms and farm lands, as you know, stand first among her natural resources, and they are not yet developed to the limit of their productive capacity. Our agricultural industry ranks as the greatest single source of livelihood for our people; as the principal contributor to the country's export trade; and as the chief support of the Dominion's industrial and commercial life.

In the history of our industrial development, fur, fisheries, lumbering, and agriculture have each, in turn, held the centre of the stage. In recent years mining has been receiving greater and greater attention. The industry today stands in notable contrast to that of 25 years ago. Coal, gold, nickel, silver and asbestos were then the only important items of mineral output. In the meantime, however, mining enterprise has opened new fields in practically every province of the Dominion, with the result that Canada now holds first position in the production of nickel, platinum metals, and asbestos; second in uranium; third in zinc, copper and gold; and fourth in lead. In the past four years the annual value of our mineral output has increased from \$191,000,000 to \$360,000,000, and indications are that it will exceed \$400,000,000 in 1937.

The industry has been the chief source of revenue for our commercial railways. It is constantly opening up new fields of employment, and new traffic for our railways, and has been one of the leading contributors to the development of our great wealth of water power. Last year our mines expended in Canada a record total of more than \$200,000,000 for supplies and equipment and salaries and wages; and in addition they paid dividends that amounted to \$78,000,000.

Mining is doing what our statesmen and our economists have long desired to see. It is changing the industrial map of Canada. In the great pre-Cambrian Shield, which occupies most of Quebec and all but the southern portion of Ontario, more than two-thirds of Manitoba, more than half of Saskatchewan, and extends to the Arctic seas, many new mining camps are in

the course of development and in their wake new areas are being opened for settlement. What was once an uninhabited wilderness and a rocky barrier to Canadian unity and progress is now proving to be a storehouse of wealth, the development of which is bridging the economic gap between eastern and western Canada.

From the earliest times Canada's forests have been one of her chief resources. The Dominion's accessible and productive forest area is estimated at 800,000 square miles, almost one-half of which carries timber of merchantable size, and the remainder young growth. There are also 450,000 square miles of forest lands which, for various reasons, are not regarded at present as commercially productive but which may be described as a potential source of commercial supply.

To supply the raw materials for our saw mills, pulp mills, wood distillation, charcoal, and other plants, close to three billion cubic feet of Canada's standing timber are harvested annually. This huge annual production, and the employment it affords to Canadian workers are all to the good; but as practical-minded people we must give some thought to the matter of the commercial depletion of the reserves, and of the annual destruction by fire and by insects. Our forests are an important source of national income; but more than that, they are the natural preserves of our wild life, and the safe protection to our sources of water power. It is vital to our welfare then that we develop this national asset with due appreciation of the consequences of unwise exploitation.

In her resources for recreation, as represented in her game and scenery and park lands, Canada has an asset of steadily increasing importance which is attracting millions of visitors and bringing much needed revenue to the Dominion each year. The valleys of the Maritime Provinces; the lakes of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan; and the mountain districts of Alberta and British Columbia provide strong attractions to the tourist, hunter, and fisherman. The Dominion's 20 scenic and wild animal parks, with a total area of 30,000 square miles, include regions of unsurpassed mountain and lake grandeur which are readily accessible either by railway or by motor highway.

The annual holiday movement from the United States into all sections of Canada, which has been largely the growth of the past two decades, is steadily increasing and we are rapidly gaining a leading place among the tourist countries of the world. The future of the Dominion as a field for recreational development is beyond question one of the important features of the country's commercial outlook, comparable in importance with the prospects for agriculture, mining and other forms of economic growth.

Canada's abundant resources of water power have enabled her to develop from an almost wholly agricultural country to a manufacturing country of first importance. The outstanding value of these resources lies in the comparatively even distribution from coast to coast of ample power that can be developed economically near centres of industry.

To an increasing degree our inexpensive water power has been the means of attracting new industries to the Dominion, and with less than 18 per cent. of the country's estimated resources of 44,000,000 horse power yet harnessed, there can be little doubt that hydro-electric development will long continue as a powerful force in Canadian growth, and as one of the Dominion's chief attractions to capital and enterprise.

As before the first European arrived in the country, the Indians of Canada were supporting themselves from the wealth of our forests and streams. Many of us know all too little about these people, their customs, their contribution to the Dominion's cultural and industrial life, their occupations and their problems. According to a recent government census we have an Indian population of more than 112,000 and contrary to popular notion, there is a small annual increase.

Our Indians are by tradition trappers and hunters; but they are painfully employed in a great variety of pursuits, and not a few of them have won distinction in the professional life of the Dominion. In the older settled areas of Eastern Canada, particularly, they have exhibited a capacity to take their place in the country's economic life, and it is the purpose of those entrusted with government to give them every encouragement and leadership to do so.

I have stated that our future welfare depends largely upon how wisely we develop, and at the same time conserve our natural resources. Let us see, then, how the recently established Department of Mines and Resources is organized to provide the necessary assistance and encouragement so that our national wealth of minerals, forests, water power, and scenic attractions may be better developed for the benefit of the people.

To carry out its work the Department is divided into five branches. The mines and geology Branch is organized to meet the requirements of the mineral industry in the fields of geology, methods of ore treatment, and markets and uses for minerals. Provision has been made to continue, and

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where necessary, to enlarge upon the services of the former Department of Mines. The Branch has two units. One, the Bureau of Geology and Topography, which assists the industry, and particularly the prospector, by the examination of promising mineral areas and by the publication of detailed reports and maps on these areas. The other unit, called the Bureau of Mines, follows up the services given by the Bureau of Geology and Topography, and maintains fully-equipped laboratories to make all necessary tests on metallic and non-metallic minerals. The Bureau's work also includes tests and researches on solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels found in Canada; and investigations into sources of supply and markets for Canadian mineral products.

The Lands, Forests, and Parks Branch administers the mineral, fur, and other natural resources of Yukon and the Northwest Territories, which comprise a total area of more than 1,500,000 square miles, or approximately 40 per cent. of the total area of the Dominion. The Branch deals also with any business arising from the local government of the two Territories. It administers the National Parks of Canada; gives a lead in the conservation of wild life; marks historic sites of national importance; conducts scientific investigations on the safeguarding, management, and maximum utilization of the Dominion's forest resources, for which work it maintains forest experimental stations, and forest products laboratories; and assists in the encouragement of tourist travel.

The Surveys and Engineering Branch has charge of the scientific surveys and engineering services of the Department. These include the work of the Dominion Observatories at Ottawa, and at Victoria; the Water and Power Bureau; legal and hydrographic surveys; and engineering and architectural services required in the development of our national parks, and in the maintenance and extension of buildings, roads, and other works on Indian Reserves. The Branch also acts in an advisory capacity to other branches on all engineering matters.

The Indian Affairs Branch has charge of all matters concerning the health, welfare, and education of the Indian wards of the Government. Its work includes the administration of some 2,200 Indian reserves; the management of a \$14,000,000 trust fund; the supervision of 272 day schools, and 79 residential schools; and the direction of a medical service which comprises a field staff of physicians, nurses and field matrons, and eight hospitals. The Immigration Branch supervises the admission into Canada of all persons, including tourists.

This brief survey of the natural assets of Canada with which the Department of Mines and Resources is directly concerned, will perhaps suggest to you their exceptional possibilities for expansion. No other country possesses physical assets which excel those of the Dominion in extent, productive value, access to markets, and proximity to world centres of capital and enterprise. When it is realized that the total value of exports from our mines and forests alone in 1936 amounted to \$446,000,000 or 44 per cent. of our total export trade for that year we can readily appreciate their importance to the economic welfare of the country.

We often speak with some pride of our "inexhaustible natural resources." They are very great—the greatest entrusted to eleven millions of people anywhere—but they are not necessarily inexhaustible. It is our duty to apply

both individual and national intelligence to their development and administration in order that the greatest possible benefits may come to the present generation, and that they may be passed on, in so far as that is possible, to the generations yet to come.

Labmahon Porcupine Mines has Property in Deloro

(From Northern Miner) Labmahon Porcupine Gold Mines, Limited, is the name of a new company that has just been formed on the old patented Labmahon claims in Deloro township, Porcupine district.

The claim numbers are H.R.800, H.R.801, H.R.802, and the property was formerly owned by the Labmahon-McMahon Gold Syndicate. The new company has an authorized capital of 3,000,000 shares at \$1 par, of which 1,000,000 shares have been issued for properties and rights.

Considerable work was done on the claims last year, including some diamond drilling. This work is officially reported to have indicated a vein in a strong shear zone 40 feet wide, which has been traced for a length of 700 feet. The vein itself is from 27 inches to four feet wide. In addition to the three claims which the company now owns, the Syndicate had an option on three additional claims, but official reports omit to state whether these claims are included in the recent organization. Labmahon-McMahon Porcupine Gold Syndicate had 20,000 units, of which 9500 were issued, unitholders to receive 950,000 shares in the new company.

Officers and directors of Labmahon Porcupine Mines Limited are: Dr. W. C. Arnold, Haileybury, director and president; James Labmahon, Uno Park, director and vice-president; John A. Labmahon, Haileybury, director and secretary-treasurer; Michael J. McMahon, 60 Driveway, Ottawa, and Dr. R. Le-Haye, Timmins, directors.

Kirkland Legion Plans Coronation Day Event

The Canadian Legion at Kirkland Lake is already making plans for the Coronation Day observance which will probably be run along the same lines as the Jubilee celebration of May 6, 1935. "Sandy" Cowan has been appointed chairman of the committee and on behalf of the Legion will offer the cooperation of the organization to the council for an official celebration.

BOY SCOUTS IN TIMMINS

Many of our Scouts belong to the T.F.A.A.A. and in it are making a bit of a name for themselves. The other evening some of the Scouters were told of the confidence P. C. Downey was putting in the Scouts. Mr. Downey described an incident of asking one of the boys to do a small job and then had to do it himself, whereas when he asked another displaying a Scout badge, the job was done as efficiently as any boy could do with no coaching through every action. Here is where our Scout training is beginning to make itself felt. And certainly the rest of us who belong to both organizations are not going to forget we are Scouts always. We will go through playing the game as it comes, taking our wins, our losses, our bumps and bruises, all with a good Scout smile. And, too, we found that in many cases Scouts were being made captains of teams. Doesn't it feel great, fellows, that because we are good Scouts other people are putting confidence in us and giving us responsible positions? Let's put our Scouting into everything and give 'em more than they expect!

From Scouting circles one of our groups whose sponsors up until now were a group of citizens will have as the backers one of the adult organizations in town. Until definite arrangements have been made the name of the group and governing body will be withheld. It is interesting to note that this organization had on its agenda participation in boys' work and that they could think of no better way than in the sponsorship of a Boy Scout group. Others may follow—who knows?

Stunts and charades were the big event of the meeting of the 5th Moneta Troop on Friday night. Into the programme were worked the bits of impromptu acting and caused much enthusiastic merriment. The charades (plays without words) were run in competition—ten points were given to the patrol staging the best play and five points to the patrol who were able to name this representation of some

familiar scene in history, Scout Law, or whatever act was put on. Earlier in the meeting Scouter Cole invested Scout Ralph Orland whom we hear is soon to take the rank of patrol leader in this troop. Since I really am all "wound up" with stunts, here's one with words: The curtain rises on "The Royal Tragedy," in three acts. Enter the Prince, proclaiming, "I am the Prince." (Exit). Enter the Fisherman: "I am the fisherman." (Exit). Enter the King: "I am the King." He pauses dramatically and continues: "End of Act One." (Exit). Prince (in, sighing romantically): "I am in love with the fisherman." (Exit). Fisherman (in, ditto, ditto): "I am in love with the prince." (Exit). King (in): "I will have nothing to do with this match!" (pauses) "End of Act Two." Prince (in, mournfully): "I cannot live without my fisherman." (Stabs himself, falls, dies). Fisherman (in, mournfully): "I cannot live without my Prince." (Stabs herself, falls, dies). King (in, groaning): "After this, life is not worth living." (Stabs himself, falls, dies. Pause. He sits up. "End of last Act." (Dies again... all out). Make this sketch as solemn as possible. And by all means don't crack the slightest shadow of a smile during the act three. And so now for some good fun and real Scouting till next week. Yours, Scouter Rowe.

Sun Life Co. Statement Shows Outstanding Year

The annual financial statement of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada recently released shows an increase of over seventy million dollars in assets and a grand total of more than seven hundred and seventy million dollars. The statement, one of the bright spots of the insurance and financial world, not only shows the progress of the Sun Life but also establishes beyond question the strength and stability of the fundamental principles of life insurance. In his address at the annual meeting of the Company, Arthur B. Wood, president and managing director of the Sun Life, noted that since the company issued its first policy in 1871 it has paid out over one billion dollars in benefits—seventy-seven million dollars being paid during 1936. "Life insurance," said Mr. Wood, "is a great co-operative enterprise by which millions of policyholders are enabled to provide financial security for their dependents and themselves."

Fifty Millions for Home Improvements

R. H. New Explains the Organization and Objective of Home Improvement Plan.

In addition to the Advisory Committee, which has been appointed to head the work in Ontario of the Home Improvement Plan of the National Employment Commission, Ryland H. New, chairman, states that there will be a large number of local advisory committees throughout Ontario, perhaps 100, whose duties will be to promote operation of the plan in their own localities, and to make home owners "home improvement conscious."

These committees, which will include members of chambers of commerce, service clubs, and trades and labour councils, are now being appointed.

Although specific details of local committees have not yet been worked out, at least as far as Ontario is concerned, the general plan of the scheme, already announced, is briefly that under the home improvement plan, a total of \$50,000,000 has been made available to homeowners throughout Canada. Each owner may borrow up to a maximum of \$2000, repayable monthly within three years, at a discount rate of 3 1/2 per cent.

The home owner may borrow on his own signature alone, without security or endorser, although he must inform the bank from which he is seeking the loan, what specific improvement he has in mind. He may then authorize the contractor he has selected to apply for payment to the bank.

Mr. New pointed out that much more than the original \$50,000,000 planned would eventually be spent in home improvement, as many owners who were able to afford it themselves, without assistance, would emulate their neighbours and do some improving. The total spent in Canada for all such improvements is expected to reach \$200,000,000.

"You can't put that much money into circulation without greatly increasing employment and improving business conditions throughout the country," said Mr. New.

Huntingdon Gleaner: Up in Nebraska voters played a rather cruel joke on Leo Swanson, who was re-elected state land commissioner. While re-electing him they also voted for a constitutional amendment abolishing the office. Swanson contends the amendment will not go into effect until the next state election. The attorney-general declares it was put in force on election day. Court will have to decide.

R. O. McCulloch



President The Mutual Life of Canada

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Tickets to U.S. Destinations sold subject to passengers meeting immigration requirements of U.S.A. Bargain excursion tickets not good on Pool Trains Nos. 6 and 15, between Toronto and points east thereof. Bargain excursion tickets to Peterboro good only on C.N.R. exclusive trains between Toronto and Peterboro.

RETURNING

Leave destinations up to and including Monday, February 15th, except as follows: From Windsor up to 1.00 a.m. Tuesday, February 16th. From Jellicoe, Geraldton, Beardmore and Longlac up to Wednesday, Feb. 17th.

Attraction—Hockey Match—Toronto Maple Leafs vs. Boston Bruins

Children 5 years and under 12, when accompanied by guardian, Half Fare. Tickets good in coaches only—no baggage checked.

For fares, departure time and further information apply to local agent Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway The Nipissing Central Railway Company